NUMERICAL OPTIMISATION - ASSIGNMENT 4

MARTA BETCKE KIKO RUL·LAN

EXERCISE 1

Consider the linear system Ax = b with $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$, $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $b \in \mathbb{R}^n$.

(a) Implement the linear preconditioned Conjugate Gradient method. Submit your implementation via Cody Coursework.

[20pt]

Consider the starting point $x_0 = (0, ..., 0)^T$, a tolerance tol = 1e-12 and a dimension n = 100. Let b be the vector defined by $Ax^* = b$ for the following value for x^* :

```
xtrue = zeros(n,1);
xtrue(floor(n/4):floor(n/3)) = 1;
xtrue(floor(n/3)+1:floor(n/2)) = -2;
xtrue(floor(n/2)+1:floor(3/4*n)) = 0.5;
```

- (b) Solve Assignment Broject Exam Help
 - A1 = diag(1:n);
 - A2 = diaghteps://powcoder.com
 - 1d negative Laplacian:

A3 = -diag(ones(n-1, 1), -1) - diag(ones(n-1, 1), 1) + diag(2*ones(n, 1));

Compare the theoretical and attractive graph at 1 Cowing to the distribution of eigenvalues of A_i , i = 1, 2, 3. Use the true solution 1 to evaluate the convergence rate.

Submit solution via TurnitIn. [20pt]

EXERCISE 2

(a) Implement the Fletcher-Reeves conjugate gradient method. Submit your implementation via Cody Coursework.

[20pt]

(b) Implement the Polak-Ribière conjugate gradient method. Submit your implementation via Cody Coursework.

[20pt]

(c) Minimise the function

$$f(x,y) = x^2 + 5x^4 + 10y^2$$

from the initial points $x_0 = (1.2, 1.2)^T$ and $x_0 = (-1, -1)^T$ with a tolerance tol = 1e-12 using your implementation of the non-linear conjugate gradient methods. Explain your results highlighting any relevant feature in the minimisation process regarding the convergence of the methods. How would you modify them to ensure convergence?

Submit solution via TurnitIn.

[20pt]

Remark. The submission to TurnitIn should not be longer than 6 pages. Avoid submitting more code than needed (if any) and focus on explaining your results.

¹In practice, the true solution is not available, so a common practice is to consider the norm of the residuals.